

JULY

WHOLE NO. 1280

WHOLE NO. 1280

From New York to Washington by

From New York to Washington by  
river drive, 530 miles.  
In the sea, the bay, and Annapolis  
broad, about the same.  
The peninsula, whose harbor is defended  
Port-Charles, which may become  
basis of operations for carrying the  
into [new] Africa, is 55 miles from  
here; and 225 miles from Montgom-  
ry, railroad all the way now. It is  
50 miles from Washington.  
The distance is 839 miles from  
Washington.  
Capital of the Southern  
Confederacy, James River.

**Catpaw:** Is a little over 70 miles from Washington. But there is another place of the same name near Washington, which may be meant.

**Lynchburg:** Where Southern troops were meeting, is about 180 miles from Washington.

**Potomac Falls:** Also, in Virginia, is 55 miles from Washington.

**Frederick:** Down the Potomac, is 55 miles from Washington.

**Frederick City:** Where the Mary-

1. *Frederick*: There has been sitting, is 69 miles from Baltimore, 41 from Washington, and 23 from Harper's Ferry.

2. *Potomac*: *Frederick*; Where, it is said, the Indians have a heavy battery of 15000 lbs. posted to command the approach to Harper's Ferry, is 11 miles east of Frederick, and 12 miles east of Harper's Ferry.

3. *Harper's Ferry*: 81 miles by rail from Baltimore, 80 by rail from Washington, and 69 by canal.

4. *Gettysburg*: At the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 867 miles from Washington.

**Else Wiseman Knight.**  
A Gentleman who arrived in Richmond, direct from the scene of action, furnishes the following account of the same fight:

On Sunday morning, Col. Gregg received orders to go out on a reconitering expedition. He took with him 600 South Carolinians, a company Kemper's artillery, and two companies of cavalry, including 45 of Capt. Hall's Chester company and Capt. Terrell's company, of Bedford. He started at 8 o'clock, a. m. They remained Sunday night at a place called Dranes-

On Monday morning, Col. Gregg, with a detachment of cavalry, rode 45 miles down to the Potomac River to make observations. They remained five days. They judged there were about 300 men encamped at that point. Col. Gregg afterwards returned to Leesville, formed his command into a column and marched down the road to a place called Vienna. Here they found only a few men, enough to tear up the track of the Alexandria, Loudon & Hampshire Railroad and destroy the telegraph.

was a railway property and the two men, who were already started to return to Vienna, saw that the freight had been moved to the other half of the whistling of the locomotive was heard in the distance, whereupon Col. Greig ordered them to leave, and his column, and marched rapidly back to Vienna. — They had scarcely time to place a two can machine gun position when a train of cars, consisting of six flats and a baggage car, came slowly around the curve, pushed by a locomotive. Each flat was loaded with armed men, whose bayonets glistened in the evening sun, and Greig and his men had the impression that a serious contest was about to develop. This however

It was not realized, as the result will  
 show.

Just as the train was about to stop,  
 the artillery fired a well directed shot  
 from one of their guns, which raked  
 the cars from fore and aft. Consternation  
 and dismay were distinctly visible, and  
 in another few minutes they were seen,  
 hastily leaving the cars and taking to  
 the woods. The engineer of the train  
 was smart enough to un couple the lo-  
 comotive and take the back track for  
 Desmetria, leaving the entire train to  
 be captured by our troops. Our  
 cavalry and infantry were ordered to pur-  
 sue the retreating train.

It is believed that this invading party consisted of regulars and Michigan volunteers. Col. Gregg had received information that a detachment of Federalists came to Vassar, Sunday evening, and brought timber to the mill. He sent a party of men to the mill, and they were met by the invaders. The invaders were killed, but it was impossible to take them without effect. Six of the invaders were left dead upon the spot.

near the bridge and the creek. While there, they would come to a steady with men enough to whip up and haul every day. Success-ist in the neighborhood. They made a slight take in their calculations.

About twelve rounds were fired by our Artillery, but the enemy scattered after the second. The Infantry and Cavalry fired a shot.

Our troops burnt the cars and captured a considerable quantity of cartridges, tools, blankets and other baggage, together with about twenty muskets and a number of pistols. Mr. Hancock brings with him as trophies a

The fire of our artilerists was most effective. One man was found with his hand shot completely off, another with his arm shot off at the shoulder and other ghastly objects proved the destructive effect of the shots. It was brought by some that one of the balls broke the couplings of the locomotive.







**MORE,**  
**Home, Ga.**  
to inform Physicians; Merchants,  
that he is opening a Year!  
**CHEMICALS;**  
of all kinds,  
**Patent Medicines,**  
by the 15th of September -  
kept in Drug establishm  
(expenses added,) at whole

ing music arrangements  
 to sell such as manna  
 to give me one brin  
 styles of LAMP.  
**TURNEY.**  
 moved Merchant Mill.  
 respectfully inform  
 generally that their Flour  
 Tallahassee Creek, via  
 of Jacksonville, has been receiv  
 and thoroughly repair  
 now prepared to manufacture  
 four, equal in quality to that of  
 country, and as large a quant  
 They have a good lot w  
 rent, for the use of persons wh

diet a continuance of the patron-  
 age of friends and customers, assuring  
 their well-earned reputation for  
 the correct dealing shall be for-  
 ward. Every effort will be made  
 to accommodate those who come from a distance,  
 and they may get their grinding done  
 without having to return.  
 J. A. ADERHOLT,  
 1861.

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**SCHOOL NOTICE.**  
 M. J. TURNLEY will resur-  
 e exercises of her school on the 8th.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
 Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale, issued from the court of Calhoun county, and to me in favor of J. J. Vandiver, against the estate of the late John H. Vandiver, I will sell for cash the highest bid, to wit: the following described land, to-wit: the south half of the south-west quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the eighth and ninth townships and range seven—levied on the property of said Ford to satisfy said debt.

**NOTICE.**  
 Able bodied young men who de-  
 volunteer in the service of their  
 country, can have an opportunity of  
 doing so, by joining the "Calhoun  
 Guards" now at Fort Morgan. The  
 term of their enlistment will expire  
 on the 1st of June next. For the  
 term of those who are at pres-  
 ent in the company. None but able  
 bodied men need apply. For  
 further information apply to Capt. For-  
 rest. Positive orders are to receive  
 no recruits from that class of recruits.

**JESSE MOHON.**  
 3rd Lieut. Calhoun Guards.

**Notice.**

Chocoleoco Home Guard will meet at  
their Elston's on Saturday, the 22nd of  
July to complete the organization of  
the same. Those wishing to join the company  
will please attend. The public are cordially  
invited to attend.

June 15, 1861.

**NORTHERN SELECT SCHOOL**  
—FOR—  
**YOUNG LADIES.**

**THE first term will commence**  
at the residence of the under-  
signed in Jacksonville Ala.,  
1861.

**COURSE OF TUITION PER SES-**  
**SION OF FIVE MONTHS.**

and Greek languages with higher  
of Mathematics ..... \$20.00.  
English branches with Mathemat-  
ics ..... \$16.00

**D. F. SMITH.**

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }**  
**CALHOUN COUNTY, }**  
of Probate for Calhoun County.  
Special Term, June 17th, A.

day came Joshua R Walker, administrator with the will annexed of estate of John Walker, deceased, and in court his account and voucher for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the court that the 12th day of July next be set for auditing, stating, and settling said account; and that notice be given by publication in the Greenville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day.

a notice to all persons concerned  
 and appear at a special term of  
 court, to be holden at the Court  
 of said county, on said 12th day  
 of June, 1861, and contest said account  
 and making of said settlement, if  
 ink proper.  
 A. WOODS, Judge of  
 Probate for Calhoun County, at oi-  
 ce in the Town of Jacksonville on  
 the 17th day of June, A. D. 1861.  
 A. WOODS, Judge  
 of Probate, 20, 1861.—\$5 of Probate.

is the Plaintiff, by his Attorney, and appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that this suit was instituted, and by proof made, that the Defendant is a non-resident, and resides in parts of the State of Alabama, the Plaintiff, is authorized by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville, Florida, newspaper published in Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, of the levy of the attachment of the Defendant's property by levy upon the goods and the service of garnishment upon or to wit, as Administratrix of the Estate of Lecky Stewart, deceased, and a copy of the paper containing said notice be sent to the Defendant.

received by the Clerk of this Court.  
 A copy from the minutes:  
 In my hand this 4th day of June, A.  
 D. 1861.—J. B. DOUTHITT, Clerk.

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## FOR SALE.

A good two horse wagon and harness,  
 a mare 8 years old, that works well,  
 will sell on reasonable terms and take  
 in good merchantable wheat at the  
 price.

Also take what of good quality at  
 price in discharge of any debts due  
 owner or account.

R. H. WYNN.























WHOLE NO. 1285

very stopping place nice apples flower-  
ice, poured down on the Calhoun boys.  
Sunday evening we arrived in Augusta  
and marched to the S. C. Depot, where  
a nice supper was prepared for us by  
the good ladies of Augusta. I assure  
you the dishes filled with good stuf-  
f, splendid ham and delicious fowels fire  
and broiled fowls us really. We were  
hungry and it tasted doubly sweet, for  
the glances of the fair Georgia women  
rested upon us, and we were conscious  
of the fact. Our hearts were filled with  
gratitude and love for those who showed  
themselves so kind to us. The next

Andia Riles arrived there already in the morning, were invited to the city hall place, a nice and beautiful grove. There they were treated to ice cream, Lemonade and cherry bounce in abundance. At 12 o'clock they were called up to a table filled with everything that man could want to feast on. The hour for departure grew near, we sent forth three hearty cheers for the ladies of Augusta. God bless them: shook hands with the fair ones who had assembled in very large numbers and bid them farewell.—The ladies encouraged us to do our duty and we assured them, that we would not return until we could see

and driven the invaders from our Southern soil. We had again a powerful night for our couch was in the shape of a rough bench 6 inches wide and the splinters our pillow; yet sleep overtook us and it was not until the next morning when we awoke in Kingsville we felt, that though our eyes were closed and slept, our bodies were far from rest, sore all over. Here we had to lay over until 5 o'clock P. M.—The boys scattered off in small groups and enjoyed the sound sleep and good rest. At four o'clock P. M. we prepared our seats. Fortune smiled and we got 2 passenger cars and the Alexandria Rifles had to take

The open boxes, which was very unpleasant and still more uncomfortable for about 4½ o'clock a heavy shower broke forth from the thick clouds above and poured its refreshing drops upon the Volunteers.—It settled the dust.—Thursday morning we got to Wilmington, N. C. and at 3 a. m. Wednesday for Wilmington N. C.—a few miles north of Washington we passed the camps of North Carolina Regulars, a fine and healthy looking set of men and able to give the *finest* *drill* *scissors*. The people of the North State are all on the *qui vive* and at night sit up. Every where they welcomed us with hearty cheers and outstretched arms. In Petersburg, Va.

we arrived at about 7 o'clock A. M. and received an invitation from the citizens to go near to the *Codd Springs*, a beautiful park near the city, where they would accommodate us with a nice dinner. We accepted and that cheerfully but unfortunately must have been in a bad mood, for after our arrival in that beautiful grove where we were already seated and filled with expectations the news came that we must be off for Richmond at 12 o'clock. *The fall* in fell on our ears like a brick bat and we had to go without feasting on the good things which the ladies of Petersburg had prepared for us. Yet our feelings were in some degree assuaged by the conviction that this

offer was made and invitations extended to us by a good and patriotic people. Therefore three cheers for the citizens of Petersburg, for the good intentions and kind treatment of the 10th Regt. of Ala. Vol. The whistle blew and the Iron horse started for the much talked of Richmond, where we landed at 21 o'clock P. M. We marched to our camp 3 miles east of the city, were truly tired when we got there, yet all were ready and only too willing to pitch our tents. We done it in masterly style and a big hurry for we wanted rest. I wish you could see how fast the boys learn; every one is willing to add his share to his

engaged as we term it. While 4 were  
enjoyed putting up the tent, 2 went  
after wood, 2 after water, 2 started  
a spit-rop plank for a table, others made a  
spit-rop to cook in &c. We are all well, have  
a fine camp, enjoy good health; greatly  
pleased with our officers, and want nobly  
braving but a good brush with the Yankees;  
and twice how well they fight! If you would  
only, know, or could imagine, the heart  
sweet and shal-ly, beautiful bouquets and  
sweet smiles and hot coffee in Augusta  
we received from our Southern ladies  
you could sarter see how firmly we re-  
solved to whip the Yankees and estab-  
lish Freedom, where our Southern nob-

her sisters and daughters as well. "Never  
 before did the boys think as much of the  
 hardships as now. The faces of every one  
 they meet with, they compare with some  
 dear one left at home. The bachelors,  
 in the bows, the dresses all remind him  
 of those which occupy a sacred spot in his  
 heart. Every time we passed a woman  
 in the most hearty cheers came forth from  
 the bosoms of the Catholic corps, and  
 when Capt. Hanna of company H, re-  
 marked the other day, that in a few  
 weeks the boys will kiss the cheeks of  
 the ladies, Lieut. Col. Morin replied  
 yes sir, and they'll pick up scraps of  
 clothing and fasten them near their hearts.



as a precious token of womanly beauty and goodness. I just remember that you have to print other things besides my communication, and therefore I will send you my Republicanism 10th Regt. Ala. Vol.

### Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.  
July 18, 1861.

FOR GOVERNOR.  
Hon. JOHN G. SHORTER.

For Representative in Congress.  
Hon. J. E. M. CURRY.

We are authorized to announce J. W. BRYAN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE L. ALEXANDER, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

The friends of W. H. HENRY and E. B. BRYAN, request us to announce his name as candidates for Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce J. W. WHITTINGTON, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County.

Change.  
The appointment heretofore published of addresses to be delivered by Chancellor Foster at Mr. Hume's store on Saturday the 20th inst., is changed to the Baptist church, near Mr. Elias Read's on the Calhoun road. Said address will be made at said church at 1 o'clock P. M. the day above named. Subject, the Confederate Loan. An Agent will solicit subscriptions.

July 13th, 1861.

Military Notices.—We invite the special attention of all interested to the military notices of Lieut. Bush, Messrs. Robinson & Brewster and Capt. T. G. Mattison.

In this connection, we will say, in answer to Messrs. Robinson, Mattison, and others who have requested us to forward our accounts for such service, that we make no charge for such notices: on the contrary we shall always be glad to add them any way we can, in their patriotic designs.

The Selma Reporter of the 15th inst. says:—"A thorough examination into the matter of the failure of our Jacksonville subscribers to receive the Daily Reporter, resulted from gross carelessness on the part of the person who has charge of the Post office at that place."

We are informed that the packet of Reports failed to come to this office entirely, for several days, consequently the carelessness of our Post Master could not have been the cause of the failure. We cannot think the Editor of the Reporter would do our P. M. intentional injustice, and must have received wrong information. Perhaps another thorough examination will enable him to place the blame somewhere else.

Governor of Alabama.  
On the first Monday in August, which is near at hand, the qualified voters of Alabama will be called upon to cast their votes for a suitable man to fill the office of Governor of the State, in the place of Gov. A. B. Moore, whose term expires, and who is not now eligible to re-election.

In connection with this office, we have seen the names of several distinguished citizens of the State mentioned, all of whom doubtless would be worthy names to make good and respectable Governors. The names of the Hon. T. H. Watts, Hon. T. J. Judge, and the Hon. Robert Johnson have been, by their respective friends, placed before the people to fill the office of Governor, either of whom possess all the elements necessary to make able and efficient executive officers.

For the purpose of producing harmony, and preventing a fierce conflict for that office, these gentlemen have, in turn, by published letters, declined to be candidates, which leaves only two on the field, namely, Hon. John Gill Shorter, of Barbour, and Hon. John G. Shorter, of Lenoir. Judge Shorter and Judge Moore are now the only candidates; the people will have to choose between them.

We have placed at the head of our columns the name of the Hon. John G. Shorter, as our choice for the next Governor. In these trying times, it is the duty of every patriot to select the ablest man for all offices, from the lowest to the highest. Squaring ourselves by this plan and rule, we have selected Judge Shorter. We have known him a considerable time, and believe him to possess in an eminent degree, all the elements to make an able and efficient executive officer.

The purity of his private character, which is without a blemish—the ability with which he has filled the offices of

Legislator and Circuit Judge—his well balanced mind, well stored with useful and varied information—his strict integrity and unblemished firmness, all induce us to believe that Judge Shorter is the best selection we can make for the office of Governor, and therefore we present his name to the favorable consideration of our readers.

P. S. Judge John E. Moore has also written a letter, declining to be a candidate, which may be found in this paper. Judge Shorter may now be considered the only candidate who is fit for the office.

Ala. & Tenn. River Rail Road.  
A Convention of the Stockholders of this road, met at the Shelby Springs on the 10th instant—and re-elected Thos. A. Walker, President—and the following Board of Directors: John W. Lapey, Charles Lewis, G. C. Phillips, P. J. Weaver, Walker Reynolds, W. B. McClellan, W. L. Terry, E. T. Watts, B. C. Wyley and Isaac Stone.

An annual report was laid before the Convention by the President, which was read and distributed. From that report, which is before us, we glean the following facts:—The gross earnings of the road for the last twelve months ending June 30, 1861, amounted to \$196,398 23. The Report of the Treasurer shows that receipts from all sources for the last year amount to \$205,340 21. Total paid out for all purposes \$534,195 89. Leaving cash on hand, bonds and bills receivable, \$70,374 32.

The chief Engineer reports the road finished on the first day of June last to a place called Munford, eleven miles North of Talladega, and at this date the road is finished to the next station, called Silver Run, four or five miles further. In August the road will be finished to Oxford, 130 miles from Selma—in October the road will be finished to the steam-mill, now called Milford 139 miles from Selma. Here the road will have to stop for the want of iron—the iron contracted for, for the completion of the road is shut out by the Lincoln blockade. The road cannot be finished until peace is restored, the blockade raised or domestic iron can be procured. The report shows that \$239,563 71 was expended last year on extending and constructing the road. The same report shows that the sum of \$271,172 77 has been expended in constructing the road from the commencement to the 1st June 1861.

From Milford where the road will stop to Jacksonville 9 1/2 miles, the Engineer estimates the cost to be \$95,634 00. From Jacksonville to Gadsden, total cost \$292,144 00.

This showing the total cost of road from Milford by way of Jacksonville to Gadsden to be \$358,138 99 a distance of 270 miles.

The Editorial statements attached to the report is worthy of special notice. We are pleased to see that the Convention adopted a resolution, proposing to receive the Treasury notes and bonds of the Confederate States in payment of all dues to the road, and individual members pledge themselves to receive the same in payment of all debts due them as individuals.

We publish the resolutions in another place.

Confederate Bonds & Notes to be taken as Cash.  
At an annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Ala. & Tenn. River Rail Road Co., held at the Shelby Springs on the 10th instant, the Convention resolved, and recommended to the Board of Directors, to receive the Bonds and Treasury notes of the Confederate States in payment of all sums due, or to become due, to this company. This company will receive the bonds and Treasury notes as cash—this is a move in the right direction—this is practically putting the ball in motion—this will introduce the bonds and notes of the Confederate States—give circulation to them—give confidence—and in a short time they will be sought after as the best investment that can be made.

They are now much better, and better secured than the Bank paper of any of our banks.

We will testify our approval of these resolutions by saying, that we will take Treasury notes for all sums due us in this office. Here are the resolutions:—

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Board of Directors to adopt a resolution to receive at par, the Bonds and Treasury notes of the Confederate States in payment of all sums due, or to become due to this company.

John W. Lapey, of Dallas, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the public Journals be requested to publish the above resolutions.

Our thanks are respectfully tendered to S. A. Russ, Esq. P. M. at Water Cure, for the large list of subscribers forwarded, for Gadsden and Water Cure.

Also, to Jas. Kemp, of Kemps Creek, and Tyrrell Gregory, P. M. at Benettsville, for similar favors.

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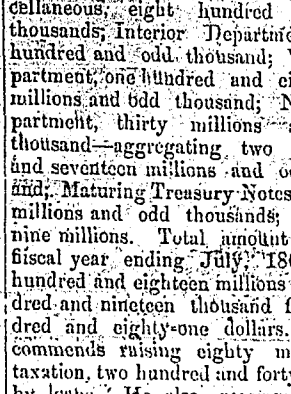
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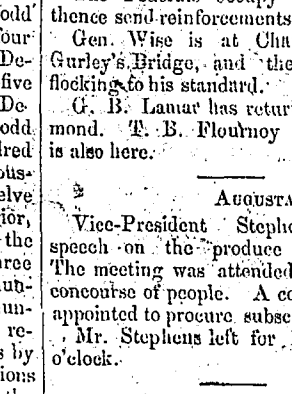
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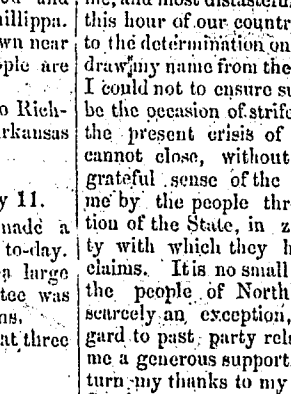
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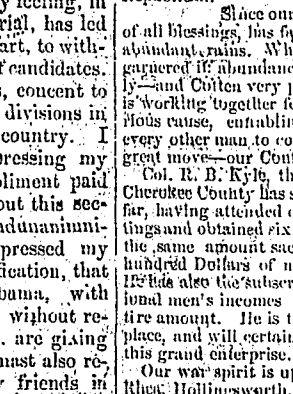
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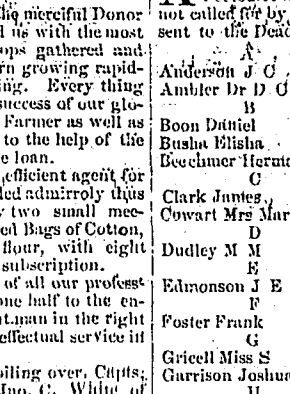
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Secretary Chase makes the following commendation to Lincoln's Congress:

"It will not, perhaps, be thought out of place if the Secretary suggest here and there the property of those engaged in insurrection, or in giving aid and comfort to the insurgents, may properly be made to contribute to the expenditures made necessary by their criminal conduct. As a part of the punishment due the guilt of involving the nation in the calamities of civil war, and thereby bringing distress upon so many innocent citizens, Congress may justly provide for the forfeiture of the whole, or part of the estates of offenders, and for the

ment of its proceeds into the public treasury.

Would he, he thinks this will make that \$230,000,000?

**ED T. Star Spangled Banner.** a now constituted is not the flag which fought over the battle-fields of the Revolution; nor is it the same as the one which floated over our victorious host in the war of 1812. The present flag of the United States was adopted in 1818 from a design by Capt. Samuel C. Reid. There was nothing in its adoption to render it sacred in the eyes of any one, and it has been nothing in its history since it was taken up. The professed devotion to the flag of the Union is purely unfeigned.

27<sup>th</sup>—Will a Mississippi rifle with three minute ball shoot through a steam boiler? It will. A dispute among our friends on this question arose, and was settled by trying it and the result showed that the ball made a hole one third larger than its itself about the distance of fifty yards. When it is convenient we intend to test the greatest distance at which it can be done.—Tusculum, (Alabama) Constitution.

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Private letters from California, received in Arizona, (says the Mesilla Times) of the 5th inst., indicate a high degree of political excitement in that State. "Preparations are being made for revolution," and a Pacific Republic will be formed.

A TRIP TO WASHINGTON.—On last Sunday Lieut. Col. Thos. H. Taylor, C. S. A., of Kentucky, left this city for Washington, bearing a letter from President Lincoln, in which the President was understood to be an official notification of the course that will be pursued by this Government in the event of the execution or other criminal punishment of the prisoners taken on board the Privateers *Alabama*. Col. T. proceeded to the headquarters of General Beauregard, where, it is said, he was furnished

the command of the Lincoln Force in this area of the Potomac. He then proceeded to Arlington with an escort of twelve men and an armed non-commissioned officer, a Lieutenant, with a white-outlined flag. There he proceeded towards Arlington, encountered a single sentry, and proceeded on his way. About seven miles from that place, to where a non-commissioned officer he made known his errand. Arriving at Arlington, General Grant was notified of his presence, and he proceeded in a carriage to convey him to Washington. He arrived about 9 o'clock on Monday night, and delivered his letter to the President. He remained in the city until the next day, when he proceeded to the South-Lincoln not being very far from Washington, where he spent the night. The next day was escorted back to the Potomac.

crossed the enemy's lines. Gen. S. informed him that an answer to the letter which he was the bearer would be forwarded to this city by one of his officers, and requested Col. T. to deliver the military regions of General Lee to the Confederacy. Col. T. while in the enemy's lines was treated with all the courtesies of the profession.

*Richmond Whig.*

**A NATIONAL FOUNDRY.**—The Raleigh standard calls the attention of the Confederate Congress to the immense beds of coal and iron on Deep River N. C. and elsewhere, which the establishment of a National Foundry there. The coal, it is said, is of the best, Cumberland, and the iron ore, by a cheap process, can be easily rendered equal for munition and cannon purposes to the Meriden of New York and the importations from Norway, formerly used at Harper's Ferry.

MAN KILLED BY THE TENNESSEE RAILROAD—A young man named Thomas Coleman, a member of a Military Company from Tilladega, passed over the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Railroad to Murfreesboro Saturday last on his way home from Fort Morgan. As he was standing on the platform, a freight train passed with iron for the track layers, and wishing to go home in no farther, to which he was permitted, leaped on to the passing train, and was killed instantly. Had he been the cause, would he have been instantly killed. It would be hard to say that those in charge of the train were entirely blameless, and that the unfortunate young man met his death from recklessness on the part of the conductor, and the fact is obscured by the excessive use of ardent spirits, leading to the fatal result. It would be a pity to wish to all young men to acquire the habit of drinking Coleman.



# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

July 25, 1861.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. JOHN C. SPOFFORD.

For Representative in Congress.

Wm. M. FARMER.

We are authorized to announce

Wm. M. FARMER, as a candidate for

Lieut. Col. of the 7th Regt. 8th Div.

Ala. Militia.

We are authorized to announce

Wm. M. FARMER, as a candidate for

Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade,

8th Division, Alabama Militia, in

the counties of Calhoun, Talladega

and Randolph.

We are requested by the friends of Mr.

S. B. DOWNES, to announce his name as

a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th

Regt. Ala. Mil.

Our Volunteers in Forts.

Some weeks ago, our volunteers of

Fort Morgan, and at Pensacola, were

considerably elated with what appeared

to be a pretty fair prospect of being or-

dered to Virginia, into active ser-

vice, and where there would be a better

prospect of winning laurels in actual

conflict. This hope has thus far been dis-

appointed, for some reason, but doubt-

less for very good reasons, known only

to those having the control of our mil-

itary affairs. The lot of our soldiers

cooped up in these forts has heretofore

been a hard one, and will in future be

still more so, because there is now an

active field of operations, to which all

eyes are turned and all interest di-

rected.

In this state of things, we hope that

our fellow citizens will remember that

we have as good and as brave soldiers,

imprisoned, as it were, in these forts,

as in any part of the country, and whose

slidely and powers of endurance have

been more severely tried and tested than

any others. Let their friends and fol-

low-countrymen at home testify to them

by all means in their power, that they

fully understand the fact, that "the post

of duty is the post of honor," and that

they could not be so ungrateful as for

no moment to forget the gallant soldiers,

who patiently and vigilantly guard, and

are ready every moment to defend the

important passes into our country.

We still hope, that if a portion of the

volunteer force, stationed at these points,

can be spared, that they may be trans-

ferred by the Secretary of War to the

open field, at least until winter. Their

health and the public service would

doubtless both be benefited by it if the

change could be safely made.

AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.—The

New York Express, in an article on

the military occupation of Richmond,

says:

We see, however, in this armed oc-

cupation, what forces will be necessary

in about every Southern city as we

march on to occupy. It seems to enter

into but a few men's heads, that after

every step's advance, as many men must

be left behind to occupy as to go a-

head, to fight. When this begins to be

a little comprehended, the common sense

of settling this civil war, if possible,

will become more apparent.

Last Session filled up.

A letter from Judge Walker says: "I

have just had an interview with Gov.

Moore, and he informs me, that the last

request for three thousand men is

already filled up, and he cannot receive

more volunteers until another call is

made." We give this information as

early as practicable to prevent disap-

pointment to those who may still be ex-

pecting to be received under the last

request; and also to recommend to

those who may be anxious to go into the

army immediately, to avail themselves

of the opportunity afforded by joining

Capt. Bush's company, or the recruits

now making up for Capt. Draper's com-

pany, of Pensacola.

The Lincoln government takes

largely about confiscation of the pri-

vate property of southern citizens to

support their war, or rather John

Brown raid on a large scale. They

seem to forget that the Southern Con-

gress can pass as many confiscation laws

as the Northern; and that confiscation,

like war, is a game that two can play

at. But we suppose they will hardly

confiscate property until they get hold of

it; and should expect them to keep all

they can steal, unless taken from them

again.

We mentioned several weeks ago,

that Mr. Wm. Farmer, of this place,

Gov. Moore has issued a Procla-

mation, requiring all persons, and mil-

itary companies, not fully organized,

accepted and ready for duty, who may

have in their possession, muskets, or

other arms belonging to the State, to

deliver them up to the Sheriff of the

County, to be in readiness to defend

the State from invasion. Arrangements

have been made for altering flint and

steel muskets into percussion, and re-

pairing those that are damaged.

Our thanks are cheerfully tender-

ed to James Resk, Postmaster at Chu-

lafia, for the large list of subscribers

sent, for a portion of which the money

was enclosed in advance.

Also to J. P. WOOD, Esq., P. M. at

Alexandria, for like favors, and timely

information, of some importance to us.

Wm. F. W. FARMER, Esq., the

prompt, efficient and accommodating

Mail Agent on the Ala. & Tenn. R.

Railroad, will please accept our thanks,

for advance copy of *Solma Reporter*, con-

taining latest telegraphic news; also,

for the magnificent watermelon, forward-

ed from the head of the Railroad.

Large Apple.—We were present-

ed with a fine apple the other day, raised

by Mr. Jas. Privett, which measured

over 13 inches in circumference. It was,

we believe of the variety known as Golden

Piper.

A letter from Dr. Clark, mailed

on the 15th inst. at Strasburg, Va. says

the soldiers from this section were all

well—that they were then on their way

to Winchester, and had encountered a

terrible gale on the way. The Pope

Walker Guards were belated in the

storm, and their delay in coming up had

created some uneasiness.

The Philadelphia Press, advocates the

plan of sending Negroes and sending

them to the West Indies to raise cotton

for the Yankees.

In speaking of the plan the Press says

the war will necessarily be a very ex-

pensive one, and that

"The supply of cotton will neces-

sarily be much diminished, if not almost

entirely destroyed, by the derangement

of the system of industry in our Gulf

States and the blockade of *their* ports.

How shall this be averted?

Why did not the Press say our ports,

as well as our Gulf States? But the

paragraph looks very much like what

might be supposed to occur in a

conversation between two robbers about

the anticipated embarrassment of their

neighbor, whom they intend to rob of

his money and servants the following

night. In fact this whole war, on the

part of the North against the South, is

fast assuming, in the eyes of the civil-

ized world, all the hideous features of

murder and robbery.

But the Press asks: "How shall this

be averted? There is but one sensible

answer to this, question, and that is—

by disbanding their armies and going

home and attending to their own business.

If this is not done soon, the time is not

far distant, when they will be glad to

purchase security and peace upon such

terms.

Randolph Volunteers.

We learn from a letter from Capt.

Henry C. Ghent, that the "Randolph

Mountaineers," left for the seat of war in

the Old Dominion on Thursday last.—

Four Companies from that County will

now soon be in the field, for the war;

and there are some two or three other

companies nearly ready for organiza-

tion. After all that has been said about

Randolph, though she has been some-

what tardy, she is now rising in the

majesty of her might, and will furnish

some companies, good as any section of

the State. With a few important ex-

ceptions the masses of the people are

right, and inspired with a noble

enthusiasm. They will be found in the

end only acting on Crockett's maxim,

"Be sure you are right, then go a-

head."

In the same letter Capt. Ghent informs

us that he has been informed by many

to write to them from the army; but that

this will be impracticable; and as the

circulation of the Republican in that

County is large and on the increase, he

asks permission occasionally to have let-

ters published in its columns, which will

give the condition of the health of the

companies, and interesting incidents to

those who have friends in the army.—

We shall publish these letters, and would

suggest to those in Randolph, who have

We heartily concur in the sentiments

contained in the following communica-

tion, and hopes very timely & appropri-

ate suggestions may be universally heeded

by the Republican.

For the Republican.

Confederate Loans.

Several meetings have been announ-

ced in Calhoun County to consider the

above named subject. Generally these

meetings have not been well attended.

At most places however, those that did

attend, manifested a patriotic zeal, and

subscribed to the loan as liberally, per-

haps, as their circumstances justified.

But at almost every place yet attended,

some of the most able were not present.

Why is this? Are any of our good

citizens lukewarm as to Southern Inde-

pendence? No indeed. But, one says

to himself, "well, there will be plenty

without me, and as I am rather busy I

will not go to the meeting." Another's

train of thought is similar, another, and

yet another, until the number thus reason-

ing becomes considerable, and the sub-

scription falls below expectation.

Now, consider, is this patriotic? A

wicked war of subjugation is now upon

us. The enemies of the South, are now

our soil. Their march is marked by

atrocities, disgraceful to civilized war-

fare. No age, no sex, no condition ex-

cept from their bloody passions, or shields

from their bloody designs. Unoffending

females and helpless innocents, have

all fallen victims to their rage.

These incendiaries, must be driven

back. This can be done. At every

rail volunteers from all classes of so-

ciety, rush to the field. Legions now

front the foe, and legions more are on

the way. Men gather to the battle field

as by magic. But men alone will not

suffice. Money, also, must be had.

Soldiers must be transported from place

to place, clothed and fed. Arms must

be had. A Navy provided. These and

other demands, require a large amount.

Our Government, looks to the people.

The people are the Government. The

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